THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 5—NO. 50. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 248.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address B. S. Gaither, Morganton N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville N. C.; or A. R. Gaither, Franklin N. C.
March 30 1854 tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester

HAS returned home and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville September 22 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, N. C. January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods Groceries Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery Castings Iron Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 238—1y

Life's Better Moments.

Life has its moments
Of beauty and bloom,
But they hang like sweet roses
On the edge of the tomb.
Blessings they bring us
As lovely as brief,
They meet us when happy
And leave us in grief,

Hues of the morning,
Tinging the sky,
Come on the moonbeams,
And off with them fly.
Shadows of evening
Hang soft on the shore,
Darkness enwraps them,
We see them no more.

So life's better moments
In brilliance appear,
Dawning in beauty,
Our journey to cheer.
Round us they linger,
Like shadows of even—
Would that we, like them,
Could melt into heaven.

Mind Makes the Man.

"Were I so tall to reach the skies,
Or grasp the ocean at a span,
I must be measured by my soul,
For that's the standard of the man."
WATTS.

How beautiful the poet has described man's true greatness in the above lines. We hardly ever see the productions of any man, but we form some picture, in our minds, of the individual who is the author of it. And the opinion that we form may be, and often is quite the reverse of the true appearance of the individuals; as was the man that approached the great Dr. Watts: he had read his compositions, he had heard him spoken of time and again, and had formed an idea that the Doctor was almost a giant in stature: and hence he desired an interview, and behold, to his utter astonishment, the great poet was but a small, meagre, dwarf of a man. And when he expressed his astonishment to the poet, the lines above were composed. And in this verse he has covered the whole ground of the greatness of man. The soul, the mind of man is the standard he must be measured by for there is no correct standard that will mete out to him his just dues. We admire great men, we court their savings, and strive to imitate them. This is all right, for man must aim at something, or he will fail to be anything more than a mere man, without soul or mind, that will be any benefit to the world. Then as God has made man intelligent, and endowed him with reasonable faculties, it is his duty to improve his mental faculties. What has the mind of man accomplished by its close application to cause and effect? By it man has made the winds his servant; by it he has shortened the path of the sea from sixty days to but ten; by it he has caused this happy land to flow with luxury and comfort, by applying steam to machinery, which has caused cities and towns to spring up as if by magic, where, but a few years ago, nothing but the yell of wild beasts were to be heard, or the merry singing of the lark. And all this has been accomplished by the mind of man. And we see too, the news of the day conveyed almost from pole to pole, by lightning speed. And what has done all this? The mind of man. Then truly the mind makes the man.

HOW TO MAKE STRAWBERRIES.—The following instructions for increasing the productiveness of strawberry beds were handed us by Mr. Danforth for publication. It was sent by a lady of Savannah to Mrs. Shivers, of Wynnton, who handed it over to Mr. Danforth. It was obtained from a gentleman of Savannah who has been eminently successful in the cultivation of the fruit, and from the phraseology of the directions we suppose it was originally published by some man in Charleston.

Mr. Shivers informs us that Mrs. Shivers tried it last year, and that a small bed which had been before almost entirely unproductive, yielded in great abundance.—*Georgia Watchman.*

Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries, and immense quantity of them raised in a bed thirty feet by forty, for several years past in the garden formerly owned by me in King street, may like to know the process by which I cultivated them. I applied about once a week for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following application: Of nitrate of Potash, of Glauber Salts, and Salsoda each one pound, of muriate of Ammonia one quarter of a pound, dissolved in 30 gallons of rain or river water; one third was applied at a time, and when the weather was dry, applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that unless well supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering pot, and made the application towards evening. Managed in this way, there is never any necessity for digging over the bed or setting it out anew. Beds of ten years old are not only as good, but better than those of two or three years old. But you must be sure to keep the weeds out.

It is said that there are people in the mountain district of Kentucky so green that they follow a wagon which happens to pass that way, twenty miles, just to see whether the hind wheels overtake the fore ones.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1854.

A frightful explosion has occurred on board the steamer Wm. Penn, near Bordentown.—Six men were killed and several others badly wounded.

Sloshing About.

The Judges often tell stories on the members of the bar, albeit they are much oftener the subjects of stories themselves. We lately heard one of the former illustrating the propriety of "letting well enough alone," by the following anecdote:

An affray case was on trial in the Circuit Court of Pike county, in which some six or eight peace breakers were represented by almost as many lawyers, each of whom, in turn, put the only witness for the State through the fortures of a tedious cross examination. Nat——, a well known Montgomery practitioner, was the counsel for a big black fellow in the crowd, who answered to the name of Saltonstall. As to this defendant, the only proof which was elicited on the examination in chief of the witness for the prosecution, was that—to use the peculiar phraseology of the narrator—"while the rest on 'em was a cussin' and clinchin' and pairing off for a reg'lar r'yal, *Saltonstall jest kept sloshin' about.*" This expression was repeated a half dozen times—*Saltonstall kept sloshin' about.* The Solicitor and Nat both construed this to mean that Saltonstall was only moving about drunk, among the combatants, and the former did not press for an explanation. Presently, however, it came to Nat's turn to cross examine for his client; and as he had received quite a handsome fee considering how things stood, he felt bound to make something of a "demonstration." So quoth he, with the air of the avenger of injured innocence:

"Come, witness, say over again what it was that Mr. Saltonstall had to do with this affair!"

"Saltonstall? Why, I've told you several times, the rest on 'em clinched or paired off, but *Saltonstall, he jist kept sloshin' about.*"

"Ah, my good fellow," exclaimed Nat, quite testily, "we want to know what that is. It isn't exactly legal evidence in the shape you put it. Tell us what you mean by *sloshin' about.*"

"Well," answered the witness very deliberately, "I'll try. You see, John Brewer and Sykes they clinched and fout. That's legle form, ain't it?"

"Oh, yes!" said Nat—"go on!"

"Abney and Blackman then pitched into one another, and Blackman bit off a piece of Abney's lip—that's legle, too, ain't it?"

"Proceed!"

"Simpson and Bill Stones and Murry was all together on the ground, a bitin', gougin', and kickin' one another—that's legle, too, is it?"

"Very!—but go on!"

"And Saltonstall made it his business to walk backwards and forwards, through the crowd, with a big stick in his hand, *and knock down every loose man in the crowd as fast as he come to 'em!* That's what I call SLOSHIN' ABOUT!"

Nat is of opinion, now, tha, unless a *prima facie* case is made out by prosecution, on the direct examination of their witnesses, it is quite as well for the defendant to wave his right to cross examine.—*Montgomery Ala. Mail.*

VALEDICTORY OF AN EDITOR.—The following is the valedictory article of an editor out west:

"The undersigned retires from the editorial chair with the complete conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he started his paper to the present time, he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and can't remember ever having told a wholesome truth, without diminishing his subscription list, or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires, in order to recruit his moral constitution."

NEXT PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says: "A political movement is going on here and in other sections of the country, which has for its subject the thorough reorganization of the Whig party, and the running of Gen. Winfield Scott for President, and the Hon. John Bell for Vice President, at the election in 1856."

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The regular annual convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington on the 5th of June next. Subordinate chapters are requested to send Delegates and returns.

MONUMENT TO BISHOP BASCOM.—At the last meeting of the Louisville Conference it was resolved by that body, with the aid of friends, to erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late lamented Bishop, which now repose in the Eastern cemetery (Methodist) of this city. That is, should the surviving relatives conclude not to remove the body to Lexington, which was thought of for a time.—*Savannah Republican.*

DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN.—The late and lamented Judge Talfourd, in the case of Wag vs. Kelson, tried at the Bristol, England, Assizes, shortly before his sudden death, thus defined the character of a gentleman:

"The evidence proved that the defendant, while in the theatre, had said to the plaintiff, 'Do not speak to me, I am a gentleman, and you are a tradesman.' "Gentleman," said the learned judge, "is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and the feelings in every station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candor, and the tradesman who discharges the duties of life with honor and integrity, are alike entitled to it; nay, the humblest artizan, who fulfils the obligations cast upon him with virtue and with honor, is more entitled to the name of gentleman than the man who could indulge in offensive and ribald remarks, however big his station."

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak!" said a loafer to a gentleman. "Why, they are in a weak place," replied the latter.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Remarks
Of Mr. Clingman, of N. Carolina,

MADE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
APRIL 17, 1854.

Mr. CLINGMAN said:

Mr. SPEAKER: I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will withdraw his demand for the previous question for one moment. I promise to renew it.

Mr. JONES. I withdraw the demand for the previous question.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I desire to say only a word or two to the House in regard to this bill. It may be unpleasant to gentlemen who have made up their mind to vote for it to hear any remarks; but I do not think the bill in all its features is thoroughly understood. I promise not to be tedious, as I desire only to make a few suggestions. The proposition now under consideration is a very important one, as it increases, by several hundred thousand dollars, the annual expenses of the Government; and I think that we may hurry it through without due examination, and without giving members an opportunity for that discussion and consideration which all bills making appropriations of money ought to receive. It is a bill which appropriates a large sum of money; but the principal effect is more objectionable than the waste of money even. We have lately got into great difficulty in regard to the subject of the appointment of clerks. It is well known that there is an immense rush here for offices. Every man here is pressed from time to time with applications from their constituents to get them situations in the different offices of the Government.

I believe that the action of Congress during the last session has contributed very much to produce this evil of which I speak. Every body admits that the fact of there being so much office-seeking under the government is a very serious vice. There is a very great desire to get into public offices, and there is a constantly increasing number of men who are seeking for them. The result is, that whenever we have a State or a presidential election, there is an immense excitement in the country; and Congress ought not to legislate in any way that will tend to increase this mischief.

At the last session of Congress there was a proposition brought in to increase the salaries of the clerks. The eight-hundred-dollar clerks were raised up to a salary of one thousand dollars, and all classes of these employers were moved forward to a higher rate of compensation.

During the discussion upon that occasion I remember very well that an eloquent friend of mine [Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee] made a handsome plea in favor of the increase. He told us of a young man in the practice of law in his own State who came here and obtained a thousand-dollar clerkship. He brought his wife and family here, and he found that he could not conveniently sustain himself upon his salary. He presented the case very feelingly and ably, and the consequence was that the House went forward, and passed a bill for the increased compensation. The present bill raises the salaries of the lower class of clerks to twelve hundred dollars per year; the second class to fourteen hundred, and so on. It also gives back-pay, additional, to the clerks that have already been in office. It thus appears that there is a greater demand for an increased salary than before. Let us see how that is brought about. Here, for instance, is a young man practicing law in Tennessee.—He is informed that men obtain at Washington what he regards as a high salary. He makes an application through his friends, obtains an appointment to an office in one of the Departments, and comes on here and enters upon the performance of its duties. He finds that his expenses are considerable; holds office for a few years, and then probably leaves it, or is turned out under an incoming Administration. In nineteen out of twenty such cases the individual goes home insolvent, or nearly so—a great many of them, having contracted bad habits from their associations in Washington.

Now, if the public service required this, I would vote the money, and let the men be sacrificed, just as men are sacrificed in battle, or died by disease contracted upon the frontiers. But if the public service does not demand it, there is no just principle which requires that we should give it. The rule which an individual adopts for his government in like cases, is to give that sum which will secure a competent man to perform the duties which he desires. I know of no other principle which the Government should adopt for the guidance of its action.

If you want a mere copying clerk, any man who can keep a country school in your district or mine, or who would be employed as a merchant's clerk to keep books, is competent for that purpose. Such individuals are glad to get three or four hundred dollars a year in the country; and we have such individuals constantly coming to us to obtain employment in directing speeches and documents, or to seek places as messengers in the departments, at that rate of pay. I remember a case which will, perhaps, illustrate the principle. I will state it. At the beginning of this session a lady came to me with a letter of introduction, who stated to me that she had a husband who was a messenger in one of the Departments, and got thirty dollars per month; that his health was very bad, and that he was barely able to discharge his duties. He was not able to attend to any other sort of business when not performing office duty, and he had half a dozen children. She was very anxious to get one of her sons in here as a page in the House. I called upon the Doorkeeper of the House, who is a very polite and obliging man, and asked him to give this boy a place. He informed me that he could not, because several members of Congress had brought on young boys from the distant States for the purpose of getting these situations for them. The conclusion I came to was, that the pages are paid so well as to make it worth while to bring on these boys from the distant parts of the Union, to get these appointments. Our pages receive two dollars a day, regular compensation. During the last session of Congress, by a two-third vote, but against mine, the House agreed to give the pages a sum in addition as an extra allowance, amounting to considerable more than their salary for the session, making their pay as much as four or five dollars a day; and the result is, as I stated, that boys are brought on from the remote States, and secure places, while those in the city who need the pay as much are excluded. This is an abuse which I have constantly opposed, but unsuccessfully heretofore. In fact, at each session I am in a minority of less than one-third, generous members giving away the public money to their favorites here.

I want to call the attention of the House to another fact. There are persons in the city who are glad to be employed as copying clerks, at a dollar a day. But when you raise the salary of copying clerks to $1,000 a year, you throw these persons out of employment. And how? Why, as soon as the salaries are raised, and the fact becomes known abroad, politicians from North Carolina, from Tennessee, and from the remote States, will come here and apply for the places. They are young men out of business, or, perhaps, a little above their business, and having political influence, they secure the situations; and those here in the city are displaced. This is the way the system works; while you take more and more from your Treasury, you get no better officers, but, in fact, worse ones.

Suppose you were to pay the workmen employed upon the wings of your Capitol ten dollars a day; the consequence would be that men would come on here from every quarter of the Union and apply for situations. Political influence would be brought into requisition, and the Superintendent would propably finally be oblized to distribute his workmen among the different States, as the cadets and midshipmen are now distributed. As it is now, the ordinary price is paid, and proper workmen are obtained, without any noise being made abroad in reference to it.

I know we are called upon to be liberal to these clerks and I should be very glad to be so; I have several friends from my own section of country among them. But it is not our own money that we are voting away. We only act as the trustees of the people; and I am not going to vote to raise the compensation of these clerks still higher when hundreds of my constituents work quite as hard at seventy-five cents a day for it. Suppose, Mr. Speaker, I should say to you, I am directed by one of my constituents to get some work done for him: I am his agent merely, or trustee; I can get it done for $100, but there is a good clever fellow who wants me to give him $200 as a favor to do it; and I should tell you, further, that my constituent is a poor man but an honest one, and a hard worker, with a large family that he is trying to educate, and he finds it very difficult to get along and maintain them. You would at once tell me that, as an honest man, I had no right to give away $100 of his money merely to gratify one of my favorites; that I would act fraudulent by as a trustee, if I were to spend his money thus. Suppose, sir, I should go to one of my constituents who was plowing in his field, and say to him, Why do you not hire hands at seventy-five cents or a dollar per day, to help you tend more land and make a bigger crop? He will tell me, "I cannot afford to give anybody seventy-five cents per day. I cannot give fifty cents per day in cash to hire a hand. I am not, perhaps, clearing that amount myself." If I should say to him, "Now, my friend, you are taxed on your plow, on your salt, your sugar, the woolen goods your wear, or the blankets you buy to protect your family from the inclemency of the season. Are you willing to pay an additional tax; you who are making from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per day? Are you willing to pay an additional tax to enable some others to get more than four or five dollars per day, who are not working near as hard as you do?" He will tell me instantly, "No!" Have I the right to take that man's money who pays it for public purposes, for necessary expenses, and appropriate it to an uncalled for increase of salary, merely to gratify my favorites? The moment I go beyond the line of what is just and proper; the moment I determine to give a man more than his work is worth—for the value of every man is regulated by the demand of his services—I cannot say that I do what my duty calls for. If I employ a man to do my private work, and I pay him more than he gets from anybody else, I pay him well. The fact that you can get men to come forward and seek these offices, if you were to put them down to $500 or $600, is evident that they are doing better here, in their own opinion, than anywhere else.

The only rule for Congress to adopt is the one which I have laid down, and that is, to pay what is necessary to obtain competent men. I admit, for higher officers, your Commissioner of Pensions and others, who are required to understand the laws of the country, and ought to have judicial minds, you ought to pay more. The rule we have to adopt is to pay what will secure the necessary work. Do as any honest trustee would do with a trust fund. Where he has to spend any money for his trustors, he will spend only as much as will get the work done. If you, Mr. Speaker, and I were employed to have a house built for a man, we would not think it right to pay twice as much as we could get the work well done merely to gratify those in our employ.

And I will beg Mr. Speaker, that gentlemen will bear one thing in mind. There has not been a single instance, during my time in Congress, where the emoluments of an office have been reduced. I do not speak of petty post offices. We reduced the salaries there, indirectly, by reducing the rates of postage. You will find that whenever you move a man forward—I do not care what office he fills—the result is that he stands where he is advanced. This matter of salaries is an advancing tide; it never recedes.

Again: You cannot satisfy the wants of these gentlemen. Suppose you raise the clerkships up to $8,000 per year, the amount now given cabinet officers. Well, the result will be that men who have been Governors in their States, or Senators of the United States, understanding that they can get $8,000 per year, will come here, and such men will fill the clerkships. They will crowd out those individuals who would be glad to do the work at lower rates; and after they have held those offices ten years, they will petition, if they think we will listen to their petitions. They will tell us that house rent is high; that they are bound to entertain their friends when they come here; that it costs a great deal to keep up carriages, and rent pews in fashionable churches, and that they must have an increase to $10,000 per year.

There is not a man in the country who is making money as fast as he wants to, and there is not a man holding office who gets as much as he would like to get; and if you will ask him whether he ought to have an advance, he will answer, "Yes, I can turn this money to a good account."

Gentlemen talk to me about liberality. I can very well understand the liberality of the man who puts his hand into his own pocket and pays out his own money. I do not call it liberality to misuse the money of other people and give it away to favorites. This money is raised by taxation. It is taken from an unwilling, reluctant community. They are willing to pay as much much as we need, and nothing more. And I do not feel that I can, with any sort of propriety, insist on taxing my constituents, the majority of whom cannot make one dollar per day, to enable others to get a much larger sum, when we can secure the service for less.

I want to present these considerations to the House. I intend, at some time during this session, if I get the opportunity on one of the appropriation bills, to say something about the character of the public expenditures of the country. They vastly exceed those of any other country in the world. You may go to London, Paris, or anywhere else, and you will not find the public expenditures there like the amount paid for the same service here. I know that the rate of wages is higher in the United States, but it is no reason why we should pay ten times as much for the same service as others do, when we can get it for the half only.

This is a thankless duty which I am discharging, sir. We are surrounded by a constant pressure. It is a very popular thing to be generous, and vote the people's money out of the Treasury. If that money came into the Treasury just as the water comes into the Potomac, I should be glad to hand it about to every body around us; but when I remember that it comes there by taxation upon the people, I do not feel at liberty to vote it away unnecessarily.

Sir, this government of the United States is rapidly becoming the most extravagant in the world; in fact, it is the most extravagant for its service, and it will soon become the most profligate and wasteful, for it is the nature of all vices growing out of expenditures to increase rapidly. Everybody knows that the decay of the Roman Republic arose from the fact, that in its latter days the public men gave way the money, lands, and other public property for votes to make themselves popular, and to be elected consuls and pro-consuls; but they were in the habit of giving it to the soldiers, and there was, therefore, some excuse for it; they said these men had defended the country.—We, however, are making ourselves popular by voting money and lands to men engaged in the civil service, or who have preformed no service at all. The result is that things are moving on at railroad speed. We are constantly increasing our expenditures with less service. It is a notorious fact that we do not get better service now, in the Departments, than we got twenty years or thirty years ago, when we did not spend one half as much. I beg gentlemen to look at this matter. If you will put down these expenditures to the lowest rate that will pay and secure competent men, that is all they have a right to expect you to do. When you have done that, you will not have this great pressure for office; you will not have the whole country seeking office, and this perpetual struggle in politics. You will get the work well done, and remember too, that by tempting these men to quit their usual business and come on here to seek office, you do them a great more mischief than good.

I have made these remarks, Mr. Speaker, merely to indicate the grounds of my opposition to this bill. I should be glad to gratify these clerks, and pages, and others, by voting them money; but I do not feel that I can do it with justice to my constituents.—I would much rather avoid making this opposition. I would much rather that some other gentleman should come out and present the points of objection to these measures. I think this bill ought to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and be discussed there, as all the money bills should be discussed. If its principles will stand discussion, then let it pass, and I will acquiesce in it. I do not believe there is a congressional district in the Union where these expenditures which we are making all from good feeling, and to gratify persons around us, would be justified by the people; because it can be shown that you do not benefit the donees at all, taking them as a class; you may benefit an individual here and there, but you do more mischief than good to them as a class. I hope this matter will be well understood by the people, and that each gentleman who votes for the bill may have to justify his vote before the people. If so, I do not think the next Congress will press through such a bill as this without discussion, and under the gag of the previous question, as they are determined to do this if they can. I consider myself fortunate in getting this opportunity to put in a few words; and I promise that this shall not be the last that gentleman are to hear from me on this question; for I mean that the country shall understand it fully.

I now, in accordance with my agreement

with the gentleman from Tennessee, demand the previous question. I hope that the motion to reconsider will prevail, and that the bill will be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, there to be considered upon its merits.

NOTE.

Many persons do not know how much they are taxed on account of the expenditures of the Federal Government. The amount now collected by reason of the tariff, or indirect taxes, is about sixty millions of dollars per year. If this sum be divided by two hundred and thirty-four, the number of congressional districts, it gives as the share paid by each district, two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. North Carolina has eight districts and a fraction over. She therefore pays, as a State, of this tax, upwards of two millions annually. There were, however, some ninety thousand votes given at the last election. It is therefore true, that the share of each voter in the State, upon an average, is twenty-two dollars a piece. This is not an unfair mode of stating the case, because the women and children contribute little to the payment of the taxes. Such a county as Rutherford or Wilkes, therefore, pays about $40,000 in each year. The actual loss is, in fact, much more to the people; for this sum of $60,000,000, which the Government gets is, in the first place, paid by the importing merchants, and they charge a profit on the duty paid, as well as on the original cost of the goods; when they sell to the wholesale dealer; and he likewise, puts on a large profit when he sells to the retail merchant; and this retail merchant usually adds not less than fifty per cent. when he sells to the consumer. It is probable, therefore, that the people of the county pay, in truth, twice as much as I have stated, in addition, too, to the very large sum paid by way of protection to the home manufacturer, which, on many classes of articles, exceeds greatly what the Government collects itself.

If this sum seems very large, it must be remembered that from one fourth to a third of all the money paid to merchants, and for articles from abroad, is to be charged to this tariff system. Many men pay hundreds of dollars per year in this way, when their purchases are large, without being aware of the extent to which they are taxed. It is probable that the people of North Carolina pay in this way to the General Government nearly ten times as much as they pay to support their State Government.

If this money were collected as direct taxes are, by the sheriffs, it would be complained of in many instances, and members of Congress would be censured when they were found wasting money on their favorites, in cases where it was not called for by the public interest, but was wastfully and mischievously spent.

While I am willing to vote all the money that the public service requires, I am opposed to donations and largesses to favorites. My policy has been to reduce, if possible, the expenses of the Government, so that we may diminish the taxes on the people. I wish to reduce the tariff generally, if possible; but if this cannot be done, at least to repeal the duties on railroad iron, so as to enable the country to make improvements, and thus put the farmers and all others on a better footing, so that they can pay the taxes with less difficulty. Salt, sugar probably, and other necessaries, have strong claims to be released from duties. If these subjects were properly understood by the people of the country, they would, in my opinion, compel their members of Congress and Senators to lop off wasteful expenditures, and reduce the taxes.

Rev: Mr. Reynoldson.—The Richmond Dispatch says: "It is well known in this city that the Rev. Mr. Reynoldson, of the Baptist Church, was one of the passengers who embarked on board the steamer City of Glasgow. The friends of this gentleman here have all along felt a painful degree of anxiety with regard to his fate, and have continually scanned the columns of the daily journals in the hope to find some announcement of the vessel's safety. The hope is now an exceedingly forlorn one. The Religious Herald, of yesterday, says. "We have too much reason to fear that we shall not see our beloved brother Reynoldson again, until the day when the sea, as well as the land, gives up her dead."

The Weldon Patriot, a whig paper, says:

"Of Mr. Bragg, personally, we can say nothing except in high terms. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and, so far as our acquaintance with him has gone, has ever been gentlemanly, courteous and kind, and, and as we esteem him for his good qualities, we regret that he has been sacrificed by his party in the coming contest.

We regret that so clever a man should be so radically in error that we must strenuously, yet honestly, and courteously, oppose him."

Cruel.—A correspondent of the Home Journal, writing of gates, tells this anecdote:

"I once passed through a door yard gate, which did, though unintentionally, give an indication of the designer's character. The gate was a common one, shut by a chain and ball; but the post to which the inner end of the chain was attached was carved and painted in the likeness of a negro, with one hand raised to his cocked hat, and the other extended to welcome you in. As you opened the gate towards you in going in, the negro post-painter bent towards you, by a joint in his back, fairly bowing you in. Upon letting the gate go, a spring in his back brought him up standing again, ready for the next comer. This faithful fellow performed the amiable for his master many years, without reward, except now and then a new coat—of paint; but finally died of a rheumatic back, contracted in his master's service."

The above case is recommended to the attention of the New York Tribune—the gate was, of course, at some Southern planter's house.

It having been stated that John Wentworth was a journeyman printer when he first went to Chicago, some years ago, the Toledo Blade denies it, and says that he was nothing but a lawyer, yet, as he was an ambitious chap, and wanted to come up in the world, he allowed the impression to go abroad that he was a printer, for the respectability of the thing!—His plan operated successfully, for he has amassed a fortune of $200,000, and has been five times elected to Congress.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 18, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞We are authorised to announce David Coleman, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. Vance as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Jesse R. Weaver as a candidate to represent Madison county in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞Mr. Atkin has gone to Tennessee, on imperative business. Our readers will please excuse any typographical deficiencies they may find in the News. He will be back in a week or two.

☞Don't fail to read the speech of Mr. Clingman, in to-day's paper, on the expenses of Government. It is a capital document.

THE FIRST SHOT.

A very earnest effort is being made by the whigs in this part of the State to create the impression that Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is opposed to Western interests. A great many vague charges, made with the more bitterness because totally unfounded in fact, are relied upon to mislead the people and to prejudice their minds against him. He is represented as an anti Internal Improvement man, and as opposed to the West generally, without any further evidence that these things are true than the bare assertions of his political opponents. A specimen of the sort of warfare which the whigs intend to make on Mr. Bragg we find in the Spectator of the 26th ultimo. Speaking of his services in the Legislature of '42 and 3, that paper says—

"He then occupied the responsible position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; in which capacity he showed a uniform disposition to oppose Western interests. A bill was referred to the committee on the judiciary, while he was its chairman, to apportion the members of the House of Commons among the several counties in the State, *according to the Federal population.* Mr. Bragg reported it, with the following amendment, viz: "To strike out the words, 'according to Federal population,'" and then recommended its passage."

We are unable to discover from the facts contained in the above paragraph, any evidence of Mr. Bragg's hostility to Western interests, as alleged by the Spectator. His conduct is susceptible of but one construction, and that is that he did what any other sensible man placed in his position would have done. The apportionment of members of the House of Commons was made according to federal population by the Constitution of '35, and the Legislature of '42, nor no subsequent Legislature, had any right to interfere with or change that feature of the fundamental law by a simple act of its own. And if they had such a right, it was absurd and ridiculous to undertake to do what the Constitution had already done, and what that instrument had made an existing fact. The Legislature, it is true, may from time to time, as the Constitution provides, reapportion the members of the House of Commons and rearrange the Senatorial Districts, but they must do it in accordance with the basis already established in the Constitution, and in no other way. It was unnecessary and idle, therefore, inasmuch as the Constitution points out the basis upon which members of the House of Commons are to be apportioned, to insert in any bill for a new apportionment of that branch of the General Assembly the words *according to federal population.* That matter was fixed by the Constitution—the Legislature could not alter it nor give it any additional sanction by a direct or indirect approval. Mr. Bragg, therefore, like a sensible and practical man as he is, recommended the striking out those words as useless and nonsensical. If this be the best evidence of Mr. Bragg's "uniform disposition to oppose Western interests," the West will sustain him, as it generally does any man of honesty and good hard sense.

☞John Charles Gardiner, charged with perjury in the criminal court of Washington, has forfeited his recognizance of $12,000 and thus escaped the punishment to which his brother was condemned.

DOCKERY AND THE CENTRAL ROAD.

The strength of Gen. Dockery in the West seems to lie mostly in the reckless impudence with which he and his supporters claim for him the credit of being the strongest Internal Improvement man in the State. Not long ago in his peregrinations through the Eastern counties, as he approached Beaufort and found himself in a portion of the State interested in the extension of the Central Rail Road to that town, he begun to declaim about his early and consistent advocacy of a rail road from the sea shore to the mountains, and attempted in various ways to make it appear that he was the great friend and Mr. Bragg the great enemy of the extension of the N. C. R. Road. It is unfortunate for Gen. Dockery that the records of the Conventions and Congresses in which he has served do not always bear him out in the statements he makes upon the stump. We referred last week to the fact that the journals of the Convention of 1835 contradict positively all the rant and fustian he has been indulging in about his giving the first and biggest lick for free suffrage in that body ever given in the State. The journals do show, however, that if he didn't give the first he at least gave a very *big* lick for *free negro suffrage* in that Convention, but he does not in any part of it appear as the peculiar friend of white men.

His claims that he is the friend of the Central Rail Road, will be found upon examination to be as unfounded as those which he has set up as the champion of the white people's rights in the Convention of 1835. It is well known that for several sessions of Congress an attempt has been made to reduce or suspend the collection of the duties on Rail Road Iron. With an overflowing Treasury and abundant sources of revenue besides to answer all the ordinary purposes of taxing the people, the tax upon rail road iron is, at this time, the most onerous, unjust and unnecessary of any laid by the Federal Government.—The thousands of miles of rail road now being built and those which will be undertaken in the next few years will have a very heavy additional item of expenditure to provide for, should the duty on iron remain at its present figure. The farmers are those most deeply interested in the speedy construction of these roads. They are in this, as in all other Governments, the back bone and support of all other classes. In numbers they greatly exceed every other calling and profession. Yet the operation of this tax on rail road iron, just like every thing else which the Whig party does in pursuance of its old high Tariff policy, has the effect to lay a heavy burden upon the shoulders of the farming community for the sake of building up a purse proud aristocracy of Yankee manufacturers and monopolists. When the people of North Carolina come to put their hands in their pockets to pay the two millions of dollars which the State has subscribed to the Central Rail Road, they will then understand how much their taxes might have been lessened had the duty on rail road iron been repealed. We understand from good authority that one lot of iron now lying at Charleston for the Central Road cannot be brought in until it pays duties *to the amount of seventy thousand dollars.* And when the duties for the iron for the whole road are estimated, they will be found to increase the cost, above what it would be were the iron admitted free of duty, at least *four hundred thousand dollars.* Let the people remember that they have to provide out of their own pockets for the payment of this heavy duty. Let them also remember that Gen. Dockery, in the Congress of 1851, helped the enemies of the Central Rail Road and the enemies of Southern improvement generally to fasten this heavy burden of taxation permanently on all their undertakings for the developement of their resources. He is an old line federal whig—a whig, as he says, of the Henry Clay school, and every body knows that that school of whiggery has always advocated high protective tariffs, and has been disposed to legislate for the exclusive benefit of Northern manufacturers, at the expense of the agricultural interests of the South. Gen. Dockery's course in Congress shows that rather than abandon one of the dead doctrines of his party, he was willing to lend a helping hand to Northern iron workers to aid them in picking the pockets of the people of his own State to the tune of three or four hundred thousand dollars, by way of duties on the iron for the Central Road. He makes a great clamor now about getting a donation of public lands to build rail roads in the State, yet when he had an opportunity to do some service for the Central Road, and to relieve it from paying three or four hundred thousand dollars of duty on its iron, we find him voting dead against it. Who can believe his protestations now, when it can be established that he acted with the enemies of the Central Rail Road while in Congress to defeat a proposition to suspend the collection of duties on rail road iron. A bill was reported from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for the relief of various Rail Roads in Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana, simply asking for time for the payment of duties upon rail road iron, by the payment of six per cent. for the time. Mr. Venable moved to amend the bill by extending its privileges to the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Mr. Parker moved to amend Mr. Venable's amendment so as to extend the benefits of the act to all other roads now in progress of construction in the United States. This last amendment would of course bring the Central Rail Road within the operation of the bill. Yet we find Gen. Dockery, true to the principles of his old federal whig faith, standing up to the Yankee monopolists and manufacturers and opposing the interests of his own people. Instead of showing himself the friend of Internal Improvement in the South, or the friend of the Central Rail Road in its hour of need, his name will be found in company with the Tariff men of the North, who voted down the proposition to suspend for a short time the collection of duties on Rail Road iron. A repeal of the duty was not asked for. All that was asked was a little time for the payment of the duties—some indulgence to allow the Central Road and all other Roads in the South to meet the heavy expenditures necessarily incurred by the great rise in all descriptions of Iron. This Gen. Dockery was not willing to do. Not a day or an hour of indulgence was he willing to grant to the people of North Carolina in the payment of heavy duties to the Iron workers of the North. They and he agreed pretty well in the propriety and policy of sending down federal armies upon North and South Carolina to coerce them into subjection to the will of a Northern Abolition majority, and no doubt he and Tuck and Thaddeus Stevens and Preston King, and other Abolitionists with whom he voted on that occasion, might agree on the propriety of free negroes voting; so it is not surprising that he voted with these men against the interests of the Central Rail Road and all other Rail Roads in the South. This vote of General Dockery's may be found on page 2472, vol. 24, part 3d, of the Congressional Globe. And it will be found that *no other member from North Carolina voted with him.* In all our representation in Congress he stands alone as the enemy of the Rail Road interests of the State, and as the advocate of the exploded doctrine of a high protective Tariff. Every other representative from North Carolina voted against him and in favor of extending time to the Central Rail Road to pay the duties for its iron.

There are other short comings of the redoubtable General's which we shall from time to time bring out as the summer waxes warmer. We want to wait a little longer, until the ice houses are generally opened, so that the General's friends may have an opportunity to cool off if we should happen to excite their wrath by exposing the hollow demagogueism and trickery which will attempt by means of boasting and swaggering assertion to foist upon the people as Governor a man destitute of capacity or merit, and whose public career is remarkable for only three things, viz:—1. a declaration that he would vote men and money to send fire and sword into South or North Carolina in case either of them resisted the tyrannical decrees of the Federal Government. 2. A zealous effort, characterised by "great firmness of purpose," to perpetuate the privilege of *free negroes voting for members of the Senate and House of Commons*; and 3—Opposition to a reduction of the duty on Rail Road iron, whereby the people of the State might be saved hundreds of thousands of dollrs in the cost of the Road now being consructed and those that will be undertaken hereafter.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

We return our grateful acknowledgements to Messrs. J. & J. Hildebrand for a beautiful office Chair. It combines utility and beauty, and is a perfect treasure to us. These enterprising gentlemen have always on hand a beautiful stock of Furniture of every description; and can supply your wants, from a richly finished, sweet toned Guitar down to a footstool. Fine Chairs, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, and any thing else necessary to the comfort or ornament of a dwelling, may be had of them at low prices. Their business, we are gratified in knowing, has become so extensive as to require increased facilities to enable them to keep pace with the demand for their beautiful wares. Hence they are now driving their machinery by Steam. These gentlemen have our best wishes, and the best wishes of the community, for their continued prosperity.

GEN. DOCKERY AGAINST GEN. JACKSON.

We call the attention of the old Jackson men and of the people generally to the fact, that Gen. Alfred Dockery, while a member of the Senate of this State in 1842–'3, *voted against* the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That the fine imposed upon Gen. Andrew Jackson, during the late war by Judge Hall, should, in the opinion of the Legislature, be immediately refunded, with full legal interest, without any proviso or qualification whatever, as an act of justice to a brave, meritorious and distinguished officer."

The foregoing Resolution Gen. Dockery with ten other Federalists of that Assembly, *voted against*—thus taking sides with a Tory Judge, and denying simple justice to the Hero of New Orleans. For proof of this we refer to Senate Journal, pages 352, 353 of the session of 1842–'3.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

Baltimore, May 8.

Accounts have been received at Independence, Mo. from Santa Fe, which state that the Indians were attacking the trains, and committing many depredations.

☞The Spectator of last week affected to believe that the Internal Improvement resolution of the Democratic Platform amounts to nothing—was intended to deceive, and does not commit the party to improvement. The following from the Greensborough Patriot, *a Whig paper*, will serve as an answer to the Spectator. The Patriot says—

"The 8th and 9th resolutions, on internal improvements and popular education, we are glad to see *coming up to the requirements of the State and age.*"

Knoxville, Tenn., May 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

Dear Sir: As many of the readers of your paper are interested in the extension of Rail Road improvements, projected and in progress of construction in the southern country, I may, as I have time in my rambles, furnish you some information upon that subject.

I came to this place on yesterday on business connected with the extension of the Rabun Gap Rail Road.

The liberal system of internal improvements, adopted by Tennessee has put new life in old Knoxville, so long stationary in improvements. In the streets where scarcely a stranger was to be seen a few years ago, you may now see persons from all parts of the United States.

The price of lands has advanced in the last few years more than a hundred per cent.—Old houses are being pulled down and new ones erected in their place, and the town is extended by the establishment of Rail Road depots, foundries, machine shops, &c., in such a manner that persons once familiar with the place, but absent since the improvements have been going on, will scarcely believe when they are told that they are in Old Knoxville, in the midst of busy life, which would compare with the towns of New England. But as Rail Road improvements have produced these results, if pardoned for digressing, I will return to my original subject.

I will commence on the Atlantic. The cars are now running from Charleston to Anderson, where the Blue Ridge road commences. From that place to Clayton, Ga., which is within a few miles of the Rabun Gap, the road has mostly been let to sub contractors, by the terms of whose contracts the grading is to be completed against the 1st day of September, 1855.

It is contemplated to run the cars over the stump house mountain until the Tunnel is completed.

A road has been chartered by South Carolina, the company formed and the money subscribed, to extend a road from Hamburg and Augusta to connect with the Blue Ridge Rail Road at Anderson. The State of Georgia at her last session, granted charters for the extension of her Rail Road from Atlanta and Athens, to connect with the Blue Ridge Rail Road near the Rabun Gap, one or both of those roads will be built in a few years, through which a connection will be formed with all the roads of Georgia, and a market will thus be opened for Western North Carolina to a larger portion of the cotton growing States. The Engineers will progress with the location of the road next from Knoxville to the North Carolina line. They are daily expected here with a view of placing that portion of the road as far as Squire Hardin's immediately under contract, so that the Bridge can be built and supplies furnished for building the remaining portion of the road past the Iron or Smokey mountain, along the Tennessee river. The Legislature of Tennessee at its last session granted a charter for constructing a branch from the Blue Ridge road from some point on the Tennessee river below the Iron mountain, to some point on the East Tennessee and Georgia Rail Road, which will, if constructed, form a direct communication to Chattanooga.—There is also a charter for extending a branch down the Tennessee river to Louden, the place the East Tennessee and Georgia Rail Road is now completed to. From Knoxville to the Kentucky line, a charter has been granted by the State of Tennessee, with the necessary aid on the part of the State. The company has been formed and the route surveyed, which is found practicable. I herewith enclose you the report of the Engineer. The route from the French Broad valley through the Cumberland Gap has also been examined and an experimental line run by an Engineer who is now at this place, by the name of Morris—who considers the route impracticable.

The route through Wheeler's Gap will very probably be placed under contract in this month.

Kentucky has granted a charter for extending the road through that State to connect with Rail Roads leading to Cincinnati and Louisville. The company was to be organized under the act in this month, and it is contemplated to obtain the necessary subscriptions on the line and in the cities of Cincinnati and Louisville, to place that portion of the road under contract at an early day.

From Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis, a Rail Road is under contract and now in progress of construction, and from Cincinnati to the lakes the roads are completed. And it is reasonable to suppose that in the next ten years the old project of connecting Charleston with Cincinnati and Louisville will be consumated. And as it will be crossed by Rail Roads leading from the cities in the East, Westward to all portions of the Mississippi valley which will contribute freight for the Southern markets, it will be necessary to commence building a double tract by the time the first tract is completed.

This road will extend North and South over sixteen degrees of latitude, differing in climate, productions facilitating the interchange of commodities, between the producing classes of the South and the Northwest, now carried on for want of facilities through the Eastern, cities which operate, as a tax on production and consumption that in a few years would pay for building the entire road. This road will connect the Sunny South, of perpetual green leaves and flowers, to the almost perpetual ice and snows of the North, passing through the Western limits of North Carolina, which furnish a climate and water power for manufactories, equal, if not superior, to that of New England, which may be crossed at right angles by her Central Rail Road, when extended East and West along the line of the 35th degree of latitude, from the ports of Norfolk, Beaufort and Wilmington on the Atlantic, to Chattanooga on the Tennessee, and Memphis on the Mississippi river, which will furnish almost an air line from the latter cities in the valley of the Mississippi to those cities on the Atlantic.

And thus furnishing the shortest line from the West to the Atlantic seabord.

And by private enterprise, with small contributions from the State, such other improvements would be constructed as the wants of the people and the interest of the State might require, which would prevent the Old North State from being the rip-van-winkle of the South, and at least in point of improvement make her equal to her sisters, Carolina and Virginia, with whose improvements such connections would be formed as might be found consistent with the interest of our State.

In my next, I may touch upon the relative merits of the three proposed routes for the extension of our Central Rail Road.

1st. The one diverging north from the line of the 35th degree of latitude through the valley of the Yadkin, to connect with the Virginia and Tennessee road.

2d. The route which runs near the 35th degree of latitude to the French Broad river, and then diverges north one and a half degrees to form a connection with the same road.

3d. The route which instead of diverging north from the 35th degree of latitude extends west on that degree until it intersects the Blue Ridge Rail Road on the Tennessee river, and thence on through the copper mines of Duck Town, which now requires about two hundred wagons and teams to transport the ore to New York, where it will connect with a Rail Road from Chattanooga, where it will connect with a Rail Road leading to Nashville on the Cumberland, and with a road now in progress of construction to Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, on the Mississippi river.

W. H. T.,

A Friend of Internal Improvements.

P. S. White.

The Lynchburg Virginian contains a series of notes which recently passed between Mr. Charles Irving, of the Lynchburg Republican, and Mr. Phillip S. White, the temperance lecturer, and Mr. W. P. McCorkle as the friend of Mr. Irving. The difficulty arose from rumors that Mr. W. had so reflected on Mr. I.'s course in regard to the temperance question as to injure his character as a gentleman. An explanation was solicited. Mr. White replied that he expressed in his speech his disgust for the opposition of drunken editors to the temperance reform. Said he—"My remarks were intended to apply to that *class* of the community. If you or Mr. ——take upon yourselves to appropriate the allusion, which was general, to yourself, it is your matter, not mine.'

Mr. McCorkle then informed Mr. White that he could not say what course Mr. Irving would pursue, but suggested that Mr. W. be prepared to meet him at any moment. Mr. Irving subsequently addressed Mr. White, inviting the designation of some place, outside the limits of the State, where a more definite communication could be delivered. To this Mr. White replied that he was under engagements until the 10th of June, but would be happy to meet Mr. Irving on the 12th of June at the U. S. Hotel, Philadelphia! Mr. Irving considered this reply in effect a rejection of his request, and again repeated the demand, stating that he expected a definite reply. This last note of Mr. Irving's is dated April 29. Following it is a card, bearing the same date, addressed to the people of Amherst, and signed by Mr. Irving. This card, which was posted at one of the hotels in Amherst, after a copy of it had been delivered to Mr. White, announces Mr. Irving's intention to publish the correspondence, in order, as it is stated, to prove Mr. White "as great a coward as he is a liar and slanderer." Thus the matter remained at last accounts.

Some of the European physcians give the extract of bullocks' blood to children, to the extent of half an ounce in a day, dissolved in water. In many anœmic states the favorable result is said to be so striking, that parents, perceiving the improvement, generally desire a continuance of the agent. Children who were in the extreme stage of exhaustion, whose stomachs were so irritable that milk and beef, tea or broth, were ejected by them, and cod liver oil could not be in the least retained have been observed to bear the extract of ox-blood well, and to thrive admirably under its effect.

At a political meeting 'up country,' one of the speakers who is not overstocked with brains, wishing to open with a grand flourish, commenced an address with the Shaksperian exordium, 'Friends and fellow-citizens, lend me your *ears*!' "I rather think you've got *plenty of that article already*,' said one of the sovereigns.

RELIGIOUS RIOT.

Baltimore, May 8.

A religious riot occurred at Chelsea, near Boston, on Sunday. It commenced by some Irishmen attacking a street preacher, when a riot ensued—the Irishmen were beaten, the Catholic Church stoned, and order not restored until the police and military had been called out.

THE POTOMAC LONG BRIDGE.

Baltimore, May 8.

A portion of the Long Bridge over the Potomac was destroyed by fire on Monday.

A letter from William Walker, chief of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, formerly of Ohio says that slavery exists in Nebraska among the whites and Indians in defiance of the compromise of 1820. It has been in existence ever since it was organized as an Indian territory. True, there are not many slaves, but still slavery exists. Some slaves are held by the Indians by virtue of their own laws and usages, and some by regular bills of sale from citizens of Missouri while white settlers from the latter State never hesitate to bring slaves with them.

The Late Battle with Indians in Mexico.—The St. Louis Republican says the battle in New Mexico, between Lt. J. W. Davidson and 60 U. S. dragoons, and 259 Indian Warriors, was a most sanguinary one, and adds:

"Thirty-five of the troops are reported to have been killed, and seventeen wounded.—Only eight of the whole number escaped without being injured. Lieut. Davidson, in command, and Dr. Magruder, were slightly wounded; the first Sergeant was killed. The loss on the part of the Indians is said to have been very great. Fifty horses belonging to the dragoons all the Colt revolvers and carbines, fell into the possession of the Indians.—*Baltimore Sun.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Rich, but, unfortunately, not Rare.

We find that very many of the Whig papers of this State, who are loudest in swelling the blatant cry about "ridiculing General Dockery," and all that sort of stuff, habitually speak of the present occupant of the Gubernatorial Chair of the State—a position for which he has twice received the suffrages of a majority of the citizens of North Carolina—as "Davy Reid," "Little Davie," and other similar modes of expression, calculated to exhibit at one view their own pungent wit, and the marked respect which they entertain for the popular will and verdict; and this, too, is very frequently seen in the very same issues of their papers in which they whine so piteously about "ridiculing General Dockery!" In the name of all that is fair and respectful among men, what charter have these people for their insolent treatment of the Chief Executive officer of the State—the choice of nearly ninety thousand of his fellow-citizens, and of a decided majority of all—simply because he is Democrat, while they raise such an outcry against the exposure of Demagogueism in a candidate, who, as such, is a proper subject for criticism, and a fair mark for ridicule, too, if such demagoguerism seems to warrant it. Is Gen. Dockery immaculate simply because he is a Whig?

In good truth, the same worthy people appear to think this world of ours composed of two very different and distict classes—themselves, and their candidates—who, dwelling in the odor of "respectability," are above and beyond criticism, and must be handled with silk gloves properly scented—and the mere rabble, the "Locofocos," comprising the majority of the voters of North Carolina, who are totally unworthy of respectful treatment, in alluding to whose candidates and public men slang and ribaldry are not only proper, and peculiarly appropriate but should provoke neither complaint nor relation, and in the use of which the usual respect supposed to be due to the Chief Magistracy, whether of a State or of the nation, is never to be considered as imposing any restraint, but rather the reverse, since it is manifestly improper in the opinion of these sages and sachems of aristocracy, for the power of the State to be wielded by a reprentative of the *mere* people—a democrat—in fact, who is a proper object of abuse and slang, while their own candidates are above criticism and sacred from the touch of merited ridicule!—Fiddlesticks end!—*Wilmington Journal.*

War Preparations at Havanna.—The Governor General of Cuba is preparing to defend himself against the combined forces of the fillibusters and Creole insurrectionists. A letter from Havanna, says:

"The artillery companies have been sent to Moro Castle, and guns have been mounted on the different fortifications around Havanna, and the Governer has at last decided upon arming 4,000 blacks. These troops are to be officered by whites, and the sargeants are to be whites also. By this I judge that the government cannot rely upon the Spanish white population for effectual support, or it may be a move to form a nucleus for a black army to convert Cuba into an African possession in case the government of Spain cannot be maintained. Three regiments are to come from Porto Rico, which, with the $4,000 black troops, will raise the forces here to 18,000."—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Freshet at the North.—Our exchanges from all quarters at the North and East continue to come to us laden with "moving accidents by flood and field." The Albany Atlas has the following:

"The saw logs which passed this city Sunday and Monday were of great value. The lumber-men of Sandy Hill, Glen falls, and Fort Edward lost six thousand logs, valued at one and a quarter million of dollars. This is the loss, however, of but one section of the country, caused by the recent flood. Millions of dollars worth of property has been detroyed in other parts."

We learn from the Lowell (Mass.) Courier that "the water in the Merrimack and Concord Rivers continues to rise. The Boote, Massachusetts, Prescott and Middlesex Mills, and indeed all the mills on the lower grade, or on the river, are stopped in consequence of back water."

The New Orleans Picayune says:

"The great match and bet of one thousand dollars to eight hundred, has at last been decided, Mr. Travis winning the money upon the first shot. The affair came off on May day, at the private residence of Mr. C. A. Babbitt, at Bayou Ramos, Tiger Island, parish of St. Mary's, in this State. It being difficult to procure an apple, a small orange, only about 5 inches in circumference, was substituted.—After the shooting distance of thirty-six feet was measured, the orange was placed by the judges on the head of a gentleman, a friend of both parties, Mr. J. P. C., and no object intervening, the first shot told the story, hitting the orange, half of the bullet going through.

Both gentlemen displayed great nerve upon the exciting occasion. Some of the best sportsmen and acknowledged best shots in the country were present, and all express themselves fully satisfied that Mr. Travis is the *best pistol shot in the world.*

The Laurens S. C. Railroad is now completed to the village, and the cars run through daily. The good folks of Laurens, says the Greenville Mountaineer, can truly congratulate themselves upon building a railroad of 30 miles, with so many obstacles in their way almost wholly by themselves—it shows independence. They do not intend it to stop there, either, for they have obtained a charter to carry it farther towards North Carolina.

Miss Dobbs says that the first time a coat sleeve encircled her waist, she thought she was in a pavilion built of rainbows, the window sills of which were composed of Æolian haps.

Since the Ward trial, pistols and bowie knives at Louisville are called "Kentucky statues."

Many persons complain of being pestered by bedbugs—it is easy to avoid the inconvenience. On going to bed, strip off your shirt, and cover yourself from head to foot with boild molasses. Let every part of the body be thickly covered with it. On coming to bite you, the bugs will stick fast in the molasses, and you can kill them in the morning.

The California Filibusters.

[*To the Editor of the New York Herald.*]

THE GENERAL BREAK UP OF THE WALKER EXPEDITION—PRESIDENT WALKER EN ROUTE FOR TEXAS.

U. S. Ship Portsmouth,
San Diego, March 22, 1854.

As the mail is now about to leave for San Francisco, I will send you all the news that we have been able to obtain up to this hour. Last night fifteen men, who deserted from Walker's camp one week ago, arrived at this place. They state that his party is now reduced to about sixty men. They also state that it was hinted in the camp that Walker, with some of his officers, would give up the expedition, and make their way into Texas, so as to avoid being arrested and taken back to San Francisco.

Poor Gilman has had his leg amputated, and at last accounts was doing well.

We shall leave here as soon as the Columbus returns, and cruise along the coast, looking into Ensenada, San Quintin, and so on to Cape St. Lucas, and back to this port, and then leave for Valparaiso. Our officers and crew all well.

W. F. G.

U. S. Ship Portsmouth,
San Diego, March 25, 1854.

Since my last, dated three days ago, and which is now on its way to you, we have learned the following particulars in regard to Walker. Yesterday four of his men arrived in town, and immediately came on board this ship; there are now about thirty of his men in town; these will all take passage in the Columbus, for San Francisco. These last men state that when they left Walker on the 21st instant, he was preparing to abandon the New Republic, as he called it, and would start with about forty of his best officers and ment, on the following day, for Texas, crossing the Colorado river. Captain Snow, who ran away with the brig Caroline, is with him; so if they succeed and get past the Apache Indians and Mexican forces, the good people of Texas will soon have a band of pirates in their midst.—Before these men left, they assisted Walker in burying all his ammunition, amounting to about two thousand pounds of powder, balls, &c.; they also broke up all the spare arms.—They state that Walker and his officers lay the cause of the downfall of the expedition and the New Republic to the interference of the Portsmouth and Columbus. They say that dissatisfaction began to show itself in the camp as soon as we anchored off Fort McKibben. So you see, sir, that Captain Dornin, his officers and crew, and Lieut. Wm. H. Ball, commanding U. S. steamer Columbus, with his officers and crew, have accomplished a great end. We have been the sole means of dispersing a party of filibusters who have invaded Lower California, and which has threatened to engage us in another war with Mexico. This we have done by the good management of Capt. D. and his assistants, without using any force, and thereby saving the honor of the American government, and as we all think, covering ourselves with honor. You will readily see that Senator Gwin was a little too fast in finding fault with the President for not having a sufficient force in the Pacific, for when he was speechifying there in the Senate chamber, we were in the midst of the filibusters. If the New Republic makers in San Francisco wish to try their hands at filibustering in any other place, let them go ahead, and before they can do much harm, the Portsmouth and Columbus, with their gallant officers and crews, will be after them just in season to scatter them, as President Walker and his party have been.

We shall leave here in a few days for Valparaiso.

W. F. G.

New York, May 10, 1854.

The steamship George Law followed close in the wake of her compeer, the Star of the West, yesterday. Both vessels brought the same dates, the 15th ult., from San Francisco.

The G. L. had aboard nearly three millions of dollars in gold dust, being one of the largest lists of treasure ever brought by one vessel.

By the G. L. we learn that the steamer Secretary recently exploded on Pablo Bay, killing a large number of persons. The S. was crowded with people, and it is estimated that at least fifty were killed.

From the Southern coast of Mexico the intelligence is of the highest importance.—Santa Anna had blockaded Acapuco, and when the Pacific steamer came down was bombarding the town. No American vessels were allowed to land, and it was of course impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what was going on.

The Greenville Patriot says that the Yorkville Rail Road Company is perhaps the only Rail Road Company in the United States that is out of debt.

The amount of gold and gold dust which arrived at New York from California, as per manifest, during the last month was $3,468,912.

☞We learn that Hon. A. V. Brown, Ex-Governor of Tennessee, is to deliver the annual address before the two Societies of the University, on Thursday of the coming commencement.

Married,

In Burnsville, on Sunday the 6th instant, by Rev. R. N. Price, Dr. John D. Reynolds, formerly of this town, to Miss Theresa E., daughter of Joseph Shepard, Esq.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

Asheville Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the large Brick Stable formerly attached to the Eagle Hotel, will keep on hand several

ACCOMMODATION HACKS, BUGGIES, AND EXTRA HORSES.

He has the best Ostler in the country.

He will also sell stock, horses and mules, on commission. Persons living at a distance in the country would do well (if they have stock to sell) to place them in his stable, it being the most public place in town. He has also grass lots for tired or sick horses. Charges shall be reasonable.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber would say to his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is much better prepared to accommodate than heretofore.

He may be found at all times at the Eagle Hotel, or at his office second door below the Post Office, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Persons at a distance desiring accommodations may rely on their communications meeting with prompt attention.

A. PORTER.

May 11 1854.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th of April a negro man named

CÆSAR.

Said negro is about 25 years old, 6 feet 2 or 4 inches high, and very spare made. Very long arms, legs and feet. Slightly stoop shouldered, and looks rather down. Color black, with a slight brown. He is a rough carpenter. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Col. Huger's plantation, Abbeville, or Flat Rock, N. C. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in any Jail in the State, with information directed to me at Pendleton, S. C.

JOHN B. EARLE.

May 11, 1854.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
Raleigh, *April* 29, 1854.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several counties of the State of North Carolina, the sum mentioned in the following table, to wit: *Ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents*, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year, for the support of Common Schools in the State; the sum to be paid at the Treasury Department, upon the application of the persons properly authorised to receive the same. It is expected the same amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The counties of Jackson, Madison, and Yadkin will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the counties from which they were respectively formed.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres. ex officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	FEDERAL POP.	AMOUNT.
Alamance,	10,166	$ 1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 26
Anson,	10,755	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 39
Catawba,	8,233	988 08
Chatham,	16,053	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1479 84
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 79
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1693 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Greenville,	17,303	2076 36
Grehne,	5,321	638 52
Guilford,	18,460	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 88
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	5,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,	.....	.....
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,923	830 28
Madison,	.....	.....
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,624	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	736 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 24
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New-Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1754 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	623 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32
Robeson,	11,050	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,460	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 66
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Yadkin,	.....	.....
Yancy,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$ 90,425 04

May 11, 1854.

Funeral Sermon.

We are requested to state that the Funeral of Rev. Stephen D. Adams will be preached at Burnsville on Sunday the 4th of June next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev. Wm. M. Kerr.

Paints,

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

Third Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Hendersonville circuit, Hooper's Creek,	April	29–30
Catawba cir., Sharon,	May	6–7
Burnsville " Hunter's Chapel,	"	13–14
Asheville " Jewel Hill,	"	20–21
Webster " Long's Chapel,	"	27–28
Franklin " Union,	June	10–11
Waynesville cir., Fine's Creek,	"	17–18

There will be a meeting held at Reems' Creek m. h., commencing the Friday before the first Sabbath in June, at which place the District Stewards are requested to attend without fail.

R. W. PATTY.

April 24, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as the business *must* be closed.

E. L. TRIPLETT.
GEORGE GOODLAKE.

Asheville, April 24, 1854. 3t.

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Clarke county, Ga. on the 18th instant, my negro man TOM, a blacksmith and shoemaker, about 25 or 30 years old; weighs about 175 or 180 lbs. about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather dark complexion, with large full eyes, showing more of the white than most negroes do—of good and sprightly countenance, and more than ordinary intelligence. I think it probably he will try to reach a free state and be aided in his designs by some white person. He formerly belonged to Samuel Farris, then of Habersham county, and may re-visit that section. I will give the above reward for the delivery to me of said negro and the white person that may be aiding him, or their lodgment in any safe jail, so that I get said negro, with proof to convict the white person; or fifty dollars for the delivery of said neero to me, or his confinement in a safe jail, so that I get him.

STEPHEN JACKSON.

May 4, 1854.

Hoe & Co's Patent Ground Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast steel, Circular Saws, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or backed, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Mill, Pitt and Cross cut Saws, and Billet Webs, of superior quality; all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 Gold-street, New York.

☞Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisment.

May 4, 1854.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders: and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.

J. M. SMITH,
W. W. McDOWELL.

January 2, 1854.

The Last Call.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.

W. W. McDOWELL

January 5th, 1854.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964, from Franklin, N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. T. SILER, P. M.,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in Equity, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 30th day of May next, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by Thomas C. Wingate, adjoining the Cape Fear Bank lot. This property is well known by our citizens, and needs no further description. The lot will be sold in three parcels, if thought advisable.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

80 Acres of LAND,

Lying about two and a half miles from Asheville, on the waters of Beaver Dam Creek.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, April 17, 1854. ts.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 13, 1854.

United States Agency.

Three Million Acres of Land Wanting Claimants!

Worth near fifteen million of dollars.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of the United States, that I have in my possession the complete Rolls of all the soldiers who served under Colonels Fannin, Ward, Travis, Bowie, Grant and Johnson, in the Texas War of Independence, and who were murdered by order of Santa Anna, at Goliad, San Antonia de Bexar, and the Alamo. These Rolls give each soldier's name and his Officers, and where they volunteered at, and cost me a large sum. I also have the Laws of Texas, while a Spanish Province, a Republic, and after its annexation to the United States.—These Laws provide that the nearest of kin (to the 10th generation) of those who fell as above shall receive, if a married man, a Donation of one League and Labor and a Bounty, in all 7165 acres; and if a single man when murdered, one Head Right Donation and Bounty, in all 4036 acres.—Many of these soldiers went from the Southern States, and a good number from North Carolina and Georgia, and their relatives knowing nothing of these Laws, or of the service, have not claimed their just rights. Let all such, though distantly related, inquire of me by letter, and they will be informed free of charge. Having the Rolls complete, all the Laws of Texas, and in partnership with some of the ablest Lawyers in that State, I am convinced I possess greater facilities for obtaining these claims than any one in this country.

Those who served under any other Officers than those above mentioned, as much as three months, will receive under a late Act 320 acres; those who served as much as six months, will get 640 acres. It will be observed that these last mentioned are a different class, and it is not necessary that they *should have been killed*, to entitle them or their heirs.

The soldiers of *all* the Indian Wars since 1790, those of 1812, and those of the late War with Mexico, are informed that if they have been *cheated* or *defrauded* out of their Warrants (as they have been in too many cases) by *forged* assignments, and by assignments made *before* the issue of the Warrant, that all such are *void*. I know of many such in the western States, that are now worth from $5 to $25 per acre, that can be regained. A fine opening for the soldiers to demand their just rights.

☞I wish to obtain the names, Powers of Attorney and contracts of every soldier in the U. S. who has been in any war or military expedition since 1790, and who has received a Warrant for less than 160 acres; and also those whose claims have been rejected or suspended by the Department. All such will find it GREATLY to their interest to employ me *immediately*. The names of such as last mentioned, I wish to be signed to a *memorial* I have, to be presented to Congress, and their Powers of Attorney and contracts, to be filed. If written to on this, or any of the above, the papers will be prepared and sent by return mail. All those who have only received 40 and 80 acres, and those who have failed, had better strike in time. I have already gotten many.

Having devoted my time exclusively to this and the Pension business (to which last I now devote much time and attention) for several years, and having many Books, Rolls and Documents of *great value*, not in the possession of many, and also having a very large correspondence throughout the United States, and especially with Secretarys of State, Comptrollers General and Auditors General, in whose keeping the Rolls of the Revolution and other Wars are, I am free to say I am better prepared and possess greater facilities for *thoroughly* investigating those claims, than any Attorney or Agent within my knowledge. If any doubt this, let such *try* me.

Claims to Estates in England, Ireland, Scotland, and for Real Estate in Nova Scotia, given by Great Britain to such Americans as aided that Government in the Revolutionary War, will be taken up and prepared, as I have able counsel associated with me in this business. In all cases of failure no charge is made. If I recover, my commission is fifty per cent., or one half.

JOHN B. WOODFIN.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., April 13, 1854.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. R. N. PRICE, of Holston Conference, President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town, will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's, where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board, every thing included, at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education is to do his duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium, for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also, a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable, and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our behalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec'y.

Burnsville, March 30, 1854. 6t

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

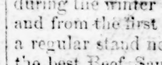
Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 5, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854. 233—3m

WAGGONERS, HO!



THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the pressing necessity of saying to those indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

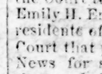
Boots and Shoes.

We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.

Smith, Baird & Vance.

October 27.

To my Friends and Customers.



Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

Smith, Baird & Vance.

October 27.

State of North Carolina,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853.

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased,
vs.
John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Witness, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Cl'k.

January 5th, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the **20th of April,** for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.

J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 23, 1854.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct 13, 1853. tf

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

---

100 000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey — Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of

Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper

to sell at wholesale

We will take in exchange for goods, good janes, linsey, tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.

PATTON & McKEE.

Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland 'one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla" and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude.

Respectfully,
MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Seo il & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr. Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland Marion; L. M. Tuttle Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson Taylorsville; Fitzgerald Burenes & Co, Waynesville; N. G. Allman Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip Back Limbs and Joints, Scrofula King's Evil White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use.

Yours, truly,
M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVIDS OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD!—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the 'Hebrew Plaster,' and I acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the 'Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell Asheville N. C.; D. B. & A. Miller Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr. Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland Marion; J. M. Tuttle Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald Burnes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman Franklin; and sold by one Agent in every town in the South.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "*nicesities*" to set off the table, may be found and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

SMITH & M'DOWELL.